

# Cooperación Internacional en la lucha contra el terrorismo (21 de mayo de 2002)



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Information Resource Center  
Madrid, España*

El Servicio de Documentación de la Embajada de los Estados Unidos de América en España ofrece en este dossier un conjunto de documentos relativos a la lucha internacional contra el terrorismo.

El documento número 1, *Campaign Against Terrorism: A Coalition Update*, es un informe de la Casa Blanca en el que se ofrece un estado de la cuestión sobre todas las acciones de la coalición internacional contra el terrorismo; fue actualizado el día 11 de marzo de 2002. Ocupa las páginas 2 a 35 del dossier.

El documento número 2, *International Cooperation in the War on Terrorism: The Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe*, es un discurso pronunciado por James Gurule, Subsecretario del Departamento del Tesoro norteamericano, ante la Comisión para la Seguridad y Cooperación en Europa (OSCE) el pasado día 8 de mayo en Washington, DC. Gurule pasa revista a los aspectos de la lucha contra las finanzas terroristas. Este discurso se encuentra en las páginas 36 a 47 del presente dossier.

El tercer documento, *Counterterrorism Efforts and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe*, es un discurso de Mark Wong, Subcoordinador de la Oficina Antiterrorista del Departamento de Estado estadounidense también en Washington ante la OSCE el pasado 8 de mayo. Ofrece una actualización sobre la lucha antiterrorista en el territorio de la OSCE. El texto aparece en las páginas 47 a 51 de este dossier.

# 1. Campaign Against Terrorism

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# 1. Introduction

Following the appalling events of September 11<sup>th</sup>, countries across the world expressed their support for action against terrorism. That support now forms the foundation of a remarkable world-wide coalition.

The Coalition rapidly established its objectives. The first things to do were: to stop Usama Bin Laden and the Al Qa'ida network and to ensure that Afghanistan ceased to harbour and sustain international terrorism.

**The Coalition's objectives remain:**

- to do everything possible to eliminate the threat posed by international terrorism;
- to deter states from supporting, harbouring or acting complicity with international terrorist groups.

We have destroyed a number of Al Qa'ida training camps in Afghanistan and removed the corrupt Taliban regime. The international community is fully committed to helping Afghanistan recover from the destruction wrought by the Taleban and its close ally - Al Qa'ida.

While Coalition action has achieved a great deal in shutting down terrorist training camps, the Coalition's campaign in Afghanistan and against terrorism continues.



White House photo by Eric Draper

*“What we have found in Afghanistan confirms that, far from ending there, our war against terror is only beginning...If we stop now – leaving terror camps intact and terror states unchecked – our sense of security would be false and temporary.”*

**President G.W. Bush, 29 Jan 2002**

The threat to nations and people across the world still continues.....

*“What we now have to face is the fact that there are irresponsible states who either have, or are actively seeking, biological, chemical and nuclear weapons.*

*This is the threat which President Bush rightly highlighted in his State of the Union Speech.*

*And if we continue to allow these states to obtain and develop these weapons, we may find out too late their potential for destruction. “*

**Prime Minister, Tony Blair 6 March 02**



Citizens of dozens of countries died in the attacks on New York, Washington and Pennsylvania



Countries across the world have responded with military action, changes to security measures to freeze terrorist finances, help with the investigation, new laws to prevent and prosecute terrorism, and humanitarian aid to Afghanistan

This report lists some of the actions taken by the Coalition  
The report can not list all the measures taken, but goes some way to show how countries of the world are uniting to defeat international terrorism

## 2. Military Commitments

A critical element to the war on terrorism remains the building and sustaining of a strong coalition of nations dedicated to freedom and security.

Coalition forces make important contributions to the War on Terrorism across the spectrum of operations. Particular contributions include, but are not limited to, providing personnel, equipment and assets for use on the ground, air and sea.

Coalition members have also provided liaison teams, participated in planning, provided bases and have granted over-flight permissions. And some are now working to train the new Afghan security force.

To date, 17 nations have deployed to the US Central Command's area of responsibility with over 16,500 troops.

This coalition is working hard everyday to defeat terrorism, wherever it may exist.

Below is a breakdown of support from some of our coalition partners.

### **The Americas**

#### **USA**

The U.S. has taken direct military action in Afghanistan, plus co-operated militarily with many governments across the world.

*“So long as training camps operate, so long as nations harbor terrorists, freedom is at risk. And America and our allies must not, and will not, allow it.”*

**President G.W. Bush** 29 Jan 2002

#### **Canada**

- Canadian representatives arrived at US Central Command (CENTCOM) on 01 Oct 01. Currently there are 61 personnel at CENTCOM.
- Canada currently has 2,259 personnel in the CENTCOM AOR (747 land, 447 air and 1065 naval personnel).

- The Canadian Naval Forces have been engaged in Maritime Interdiction Operations (MIO), Leadership Interdiction Operations (LIO), escort duties and general maritime surveillance between the North Arabian Gulf and the North Arabian Sea.
- Canadian Air Force CC 150 Polaris (Airbus) and 3 CC130 (Hercules) aircraft have conducted strategic and tactical airlift. They have moved over 4.3 million pounds of freight to date. 2 CP 140 Aurora (P3C) aircraft are employed in MIO/LIO operations as part of CTF 57. 44 missions and 391 flight hours have been logged to date. Organic helicopter assets have flown in excess of 700 missions.
- Canada's Light Infantry Battle Group has deployed as part of TF Rakkasam with 693 personnel and 12 COYOTE armoured reconnaissance vehicles. These forces have been deployed to Qandahar for security and combat operations. A third Infantry Company will soon be added.
- Special Operations Forces are currently in Afghanistan performing the full spectrum of missions.
- *Canada contributed the first coalition Task Group to arrive in CENTCOM AOR. Recently, HMCS TORONTO operating in the North Arabian Sea intercepted a small vessel laden with 4,500 pounds of hashish (valued at over \$60 million). The vessel was abandoned by its crew during the interception. The cargo and vessel were subsequently destroyed.*

## **European Nations**

### **UK**

- Country representatives arrived at CENTCOM 18 Sep 01. There are currently 43 personnel at CENTCOM.
- RADM Burnell-Nugent serves as Deputy Commander for all coalition naval forces in theatre, responsible for co-ordinating extensive operations
- British ground forces have participated in both Operation Enduring Freedom/Operation Veritas and ISAF missions (Operation Fingal). "B" Company of 40 Commandos and Royal Marines deployed to Kabul and has contributed to mine clearing operations, including the provision of specialist equipment at both Bagram and Kabul International airports.
- *The UK was the first nation to send military representatives and campaign planners to CENTCOM.*
- *They have deployed the largest Naval Task Force since the Falklands War to support OEF. Additionally, they have provided the only coalition Tomahawk Land Attack Missile platforms to launch missiles during the commencement of OEF hostilities.*
- The UK has been involved from the outset alongside US forces. It has fired Tomahawk missile salvos and flown sorties in support of US strike aircraft. It has also made available to the United States the base at Diego Garcia.
- The UK has assigned an Amphibious Task Group to OP VERITAS, currently led by the Royal Navy's Landing Platform Helicopter (LPH), HMS OCEAN. Other ships involved are:

The destroyer HMS YORK;

The frigates HMS CAMPBELTOWN and HMS PORTLAND;

A Tomahawk missile armed submarine presence;

Six ships of the Royal Fleet Auxiliary, the RFAs BAYLEAF, DILIGENCE, FORT GEORGE, FORT ROSALIE, SIR PERCIVALE and SIR TRISTRAM. The Survey Ship HMS SCOTT is also in the area.

- Since 21 December 2001 the Royal Navy has taken part in coalition maritime interdiction operations to seize personnel or equipment, provided that compelling intelligence is obtained linking the target to Al Qa'ida or the Taliban.
- The RAF currently has six reconnaissance and refuelling aircraft assigned to OP VERITAS, consisting of Boeing E3D Sentry AWACS, Nimrod MR2 maritime patrol aircraft and TriStar tankers.
- A number of C130 Hercules aircraft have been deployed, although these are primarily used to support the ISAF.
- We also have a number of helicopters with the Amphibious Task Group, supporting our activities in and around Afghanistan.
- In all, excluding ISAF troops, there are about 3,600 UK personnel in the region.

#### UK's INVOLVEMENT IN OPERATION FINGAL (ISAF)

- The UK agreed to act as Lead Nation of the ISAF for the first three months of its deployment. Major General John McColl has been appointed Commander of the ISAF during this period.



A few hours before addressing the US Congress and the world, President Bush talks privately with British Prime Minister Tony Blair in the Blue Room at the White House Sept. 20.

White House photo by Eric Draper

## France

- Country representatives arrived at CENTCOM on 08 Oct 01. There are currently 15 personnel at CENTCOM.
- The French Air Force deploying C-160 and C-130 aircraft to Dushanbe, Tajikistan, have provided Humanitarian Assistance as well as national and coalition airlift support. Two KC-135 aircraft will deploy to Manas, Kyrgyzstan to provide aerial refuelling. Six Mirage 2000 fighter aircraft will also deploy to Manas. Atlantique aircraft are deployed to Djibouti under national control.
- French engineers helped construct runways, a Tent City and a munitions storage facility at Manas. France also provided airfield security (with dogs), a Field Mess Unit, a Deployable Weather Bureau, and a CMO Team. Additionally, France deployed an Infantry Company to Mazar-e-Sharif, Afghanistan to provide area security.

- One French officer is currently serving as an air co-ordinator at the Regional Air Movement Control Centre (RAMCC).
- *France is providing their only Carrier Battle Group to support combat operations in the North Arabian Sea. Aircraft from this Battle Group have flown over 1,500 hours for OEF to date. France's naval contribution to OEF accounts for approximately 24 percent of their entire naval forces.*
- *Additionally, France has been the only non-US country taking part in the operational build-up at Manas airfield in Kyrgyzstan.*

## **Belgium**

- Belgium representatives arrived at CENTCOM on 19 Oct 01. Currently there are 4 personnel at CENTCOM.
- Belgium is providing one officer to the Coalition Intelligence Centre (CIC) at CENTCOM and one officer to the Regional Air Movement Control Centre (RAMCC) to serve as Deputy Chief of Operations.
- Belgium Air Force C-130 aircraft delivered a high protein food supplement (UNIMIX) from Denmark to Dushanbe, Tajikistan.
- Their A-310 (Airbus) delivered 250,000 vaccinations for children under the United Nations Children's fund (UNICEF) program.
- *Belgium led the largest multinational Humanitarian Assistance (HA) mission, which included Belgium, Spain, Netherlands and Norway. This mission provided 90 metric tons of UNIMIX to feed starving children in Afghanistan and set the standard for follow-on HA operations.*

## **Germany**

- Operation Enduring Freedom - up to 3,900 troops
- A Nuclear Biological and Chemical unit equipped with "Fuchs" armoured reconnaissance vehicles for detecting nuclear, biological and chemical contamination.

*"On 7 October the United States, supported by Great Britain, launched the military operation known as Enduring Freedom. The US Administration has now approached us with a specific request. It covers the provision of ABC defence forces, a unit to evacuate the wounded, special forces of the Bundeswehr, air transport facilities as well as naval forces- for instance to keep shipping lanes open and to protect vessels with hazardous cargoes. The Federal Cabinet decided yesterday to comply with this request"*

Chancellor **Gerhard Schröder** in the German Bundestag, 8 November 2001

- The unit and crew of 250 are currently deployed to Kuwait for a defence exercise and will be on standby afterward in Germany.
- "Flying Hospital" - medical evacuation Airbus A310 and crew.
- A Special forces naval task force is taking part in CENTCOM's operations around the Horn of Africa, helping to disrupt the communication routes of terrorist organisations and countering piracy.
- The core of the task force are three frigates and five fast patrol boats. Naval aircraft are also conducting fact-finding missions over Kenya.

- On operation Noble Eagle, German troops are part of the crews of NATO AWACS (Airborne Warning and Control System) that have been patrolling US airspace since October 2001.
- ISAF - More than 700 soldiers, with a total of 1,200 available, are leading the 1,450-strong contingent supported by The Netherlands, Austria and Denmark deployed in Kabul.

## **Denmark**

- Denmark's representatives arrived at CENTCOM on 02 Nov 01. There are currently 5 personnel at CENTCOM.
- The Danish Air Force is providing 1 C-130 aircraft with 75 crew and support personnel. These assets began deploying on 20 Feb 02. As of 21 Feb 02, 30 Danish personnel have arrived in the AOR. Additionally, Denmark is scheduled to provide 4 F-16 aircraft in an Air to Ground role with pilots and support personnel. Support availability at host base will determine timeline for force deployment. These assets are on standby in Denmark.
- Approximately 100 Special Operation Forces personnel have deployed to the AOR as part of a multinational unit under US command.
- *Denmark will soon become one of the first coalition countries to operate an airlift aircraft from the newly formed Logistical "Hub" that has recently become operational at Manas airbase.*

## **Czech Republic**

- Country representatives arrived at CENTCOM on 09 Nov 01. Currently there are 3 personnel at CENTCOM.
- 251 personnel are deploying to Camp Doha, Kuwait to perform local training as well as AOR-wide Consequence Management (CM) support

## **Finland**

- Country representatives arrived at CENTCOM on 22 Jan 02. There are currently 3 personnel at CENTCOM.
- The Finnish Military Liaison team at CENTCOM continues to concentrate on Civil Military Operations (CMO), with an objective to facilitate co-operation and co-ordination between ISAF, OEF and UN operations in Afghanistan.
- Finland is currently assisting Humanitarian Assistance organisations in Afghanistan in an effort to promote the long-term reconstruction of the country.
- *Finland is providing the largest coalition Civil Military Operations (CMO) unit in Kabul in support of ISAF. This unit currently consists of 50 officers.*

## **Greece**

- Country representatives arrived at CENTCOM 19 Dec 01. There are currently 3 personnel at CENTCOM.
- The Greek's have offered one Frigate which will be deployed into the CENTCOM AOR on 15 Mar 02.

- Greece has committed to provide 1 engineering company and 1 C-130 aircraft for tactical airlift in support of ISAF Operations.

## Italy

- Country representatives arrived at CENTCOM 8 Oct 01. There are currently 13 personnel at CENTCOM.
- The Italian Air Force is scheduled to deploy 1 C-130 to Manas airfield following initial force rotation.
- Italian personnel have been committed to both OEF and ISAF operations.
- *Italy has provided their only Carrier Battle Group to support combat operations in the North Arabian Sea. They have deployed over 13 percent of their entire naval forces for use in OEF.*

## Norway

- Country representatives arrived at CENTCOM on 15 Nov 01. There are currently 6 personnel at CENTCOM.
- Norwegian Hydrema 910 mine clearing vehicles and personnel have been responsible for clearing over 180,000 square meters of terrain on Qandahar airfield and its surroundings.

*“I'm proud to say a certain number of Norwegian special forces are in place in Afghanistan to support the Americans in the military operation 'Enduring Freedom,’”*  
**Kristin Krohn**, Norwegian Defence Minister, 07 Jan 2002

- SOF forces are currently providing the full spectrum of SOF missions and were deployed by national means. Air Force C-130 aircraft are providing tactical airlift support and re-supply for these SOF forces. C-130 aircraft have also conducted numerous HA missions and are soon scheduled to deploy to Manas.
- Norway is scheduled to deploy fighters to Manas following the initial force rotation.
- *Norway's SOF exploitation missions have yielded valuable Human Intelligence (HUMINT). Additionally, Norway has provided 15 hardened vehicles (\$1.5 million) that are currently supporting SOF missions and providing leadership transport.*

## Poland

- Country representatives arrived at CENTCOM on 19 Nov 01. There are currently 5 personnel at CENTCOM.
- Poland is currently planning the deployment of combat engineers and logistics platoons to Bagram. Poland has also planned for 20 soldiers to deploy to Kuwait to support MIO operations in the CENTCOM AOR.

## **Portugal**

- Country representatives arrived at CENTCOM on 13 Dec 01. There are currently 2 personnel at CENTCOM.

## **Netherlands**

- Country representatives arrived at CENTCOM on 21 Oct 01. There are currently 7 personnel at CENTCOM.
- An Air Force KDC-10 is currently deployed to Incirlik and conducting Strategic airlift for ISAF. This aircraft will then re-deploy to Al Udeid, Qatar. To date, C-130 aircraft have completed 3 HA flights under national flag. The Netherlands will soon deploy 1 C-130 aircraft to Manas and are scheduled to deploy following the initial force rotation.
- Two Dutch naval frigates are currently operating in the CENTCOM AOR. Other naval ships along with Air Force P-3s will relieve U.S. units in SOUTHCOM AOR.
- One person is scheduled to work as a planning officer at the Regional Air Movement Control Center (RAMCC).
- *RNLNS Van Almonde assisted a U.S. E-2 and S-3 aircraft in a Search and Rescue (SAR) mission to find a Pakistani Mirage that was thought to have gone down 23 nautical miles off the coast of Pakistan.*

## **Romania**

- Country representatives arrived at CENTCOM on 15 Nov 01. There are currently 2 personnel at CENTCOM.
- Romania is currently in the process of approving basing and over-flight permission for all U.S. and coalition partners.
- Romania is currently in the process of planning and co-ordinating the use of infantry units, mine clearing equipment and engineers to support ongoing requirements for OEF.

## **Russia**

- Country representative arrived at CENTCOM on 30 Nov 01.
- Russia has supported HA operations by transporting over 420,296 tons of food commodities, 2,198 tons of medicines, 15,282 beds, 1,200 heaters, 13 mini electric power stations, 780 tents, 11,000 blankets, 49,674 bedding kits, 11,000 pieces of kitchen utensils, and 9 tons of detergents.
- *Russia provided the first coalition hospital in Kabul on 29 Nov 01. The hospital treated 5,235 patients before Russia turned the facility over to the local population on 25 Jan 02.*

## **Spain**

- Country representatives arrived at CENTCOM on 05 Nov 01. There are currently 9 personnel at CENTCOM.
- Spain will soon deploy 1 P-3B to Djibouti, 3 C-130s to Manas and 2 naval frigates to the CENTCOM AOR to support continued operations in OEF.

- Spain provided a hospital in Bagram on 8 Feb 02. As of 20 Feb 02, this hospital has treated 607 patients and has expanded its operation to conduct over 2 hours of humanitarian aid calls per day.

*“The new terrorism that acted against the United States, reminds me of the experience lived by Spain in the last few years, and to reiterate my firm convictions which are receiving more and more world-wide recognition: All terrorism is the same, there is neither better nor worse, nor good or bad, they are all abominable. Therefore, there are no distinctions to be made, simply all of them are terrorists.”*

**Federico Trillo**, Spanish Defence Minister, at the 38th Conference on Security Policy, 2 Feb 2002

## **Sweden**

- An intelligence unit, tied to the UK Headquarters of ISAF, totalling 45 people
- Two C-130 transport aircraft in support of ISAF
- Logistics support for humanitarian aid distribution provided by the Swedish Rescue Services Agency, some 20 professionals.

## **Asia-Pacific**

### **Australia**

- Australian representatives arrived at U.S. Central Command (CENTCOM) on 27 Sep 01. Currently there are 7 personnel at CENTCOM.
- Australian Special Operations Forces (SOF) are currently in Afghanistan performing the full spectrum of SOF missions.
- Australian Air Force C-130s transported national forces to the Area of Responsibility (AOR), and while there, they supported Director of Mobility Forward (DIRMOBFOR) tactical lift requirements.
- Fighter aircraft were also deployed to perform Combat Air Patrol (CAP) missions at Diego Garcia. Soon Australia will deploy 2 KC-135 aircraft to Manas, Kyrgyzstan. Australian Air Force will fill a key wing leadership position at Manas (Operations Group Commander).
- Australia has numerous ships deployed to the AOR supporting Combined Forces Maritime Component Commander (CFMCC) operations.
- The National Command Element is forward deployed in Kuwait providing command and control for deployed forces.
- *Australia suffered the first non-U.S. fatality: on February 16, 2002 Sgt. Andrew Russel was killed in action as the result of a land mine explosion..*

### **Philippines**

- The government of the Philippines has pledged the use of facilities on Philippine soil for the anti-terrorist coalition. It is forging a regional grouping to fight terrorism with Malaysia, Indonesia and Thailand.

*“Destroying terrorism is the immediate and overriding objective”*

**Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo**, President of the Philippines,  
26 September, 2001

## **New Zealand**

- Country representatives arrived at CENTCOM on 8 Oct 01. There are currently 6 personnel at CENTCOM.
- New Zealand provided logistic and HA airlift support in Afghanistan with Air Force C-130 aircraft. These aircraft were made available to help move the backlog of equipment and supplies needed for OEF.
- Their 7-person Air Loading Team (ALT) was deployed to support ISAF.
- New Zealand will soon deploy 8 officers to staff the ISAF headquarters.
- *As part of a combined operation, New Zealand SOF units recovered valuable equipment and forwarded it for exploitation.*

## **Middle East**

### **Egypt**

- Country representatives arrived at CENTCOM on 28 Nov 01. There are currently 3 personnel at CENTCOM.

### **Jordan**

- Country representatives arrived at CENTCOM 07 Oct 01. There are currently 2 personnel at CENTCOM.
- An “Aardvark” mine clearing unit and personnel are currently deployed to Qandahar.
- One person is scheduled to work as a planning officer at the Regional Air Movement Control Centre (RAMCC).
- Jordan has provided basing and over-flight permission for all U.S. and coalition forces.
- *Jordan’s deployment of Level II Field Hospital and Airborne Infantry Company to Mazar-e-Sharif has enabled the treatment of over 17,000 patients (including over 8,000 women and children) and performed over 150 surgical operations.*

### **Bahrain**

- No country representatives are currently present at CENTCOM; however, there is one Naval Liaison Officer (LNO) at U.S. Naval Forces Central Command (NAVCENT).
- Bahrain maintains fighter units on continuous strip alert providing defensive CAP that protect national and coalition forces in Bahrain.
- One Frigate and associated personnel are supporting OEF naval mission in the AOR.
- *Basing and over-flight permissions have been significant enablers for Coalition Forces.*

*"We have supported and participated in the international campaign against terrorism and the efforts to eradicate its elements, shelters and sources of finance. We have done so on the basis of our firm principles against terrorism, and indeed all acts of violence and extremism, which contradict the teachings of Islam and the civilised standards of humanity that we believe and support."*

Bahrain Foreign Minister **Shaikh Mohammed bin Mubarak Al Khalifa**, 28 Feb 2002

## **Qatar**

- Country representatives arrived at CENTCOM on 6 Dec 01. There are currently 3 personnel at CENTCOM.
- Qatar maintains fighter units on continuous strip alert providing defensive CAP protection for national and coalition forces in Qatar.
- *Qatar led the way in the early stages of OEF by granting over-flight and basing clearance for U.S. and coalition forces.*

## **United Arab Emirates**

- Country representatives arrived at CENTCOM on 01 Nov 01. There are currently 3 personnel at CENTCOM.
- The United Arab Emirates have provided basing and over-flight permission for all U.S. and coalition forces.
- *Air Force C-130 aircraft have supported HA operations by airlifting supplies into Central Asia. They have conducted 3 flights to date.*

## **Asia**

### **Turkey**

- Country representatives arrived at CENTCOM on 11 Oct 01. There are currently 3 personnel at CENTCOM.
- Turkey has provided basing and over-flight permission for all U.S. and coalition forces.
- One Turkish officer is scheduled to work as a planning officer at the Regional Air Movement Control Centre (RAMCC).
- *Turkey was the first coalition country to provide critical KC-135 aerial refuelling support for U.S. aircraft during their transits to the CENTCOM AOR.*

*"Terrorism is a crime against humanity. We strongly condemn all the perpetrators of such crimes and the recent heinous terrorist*



A mechanical digger gets to work on a crater. A Turkish Air Force transport can also be seen unloading

*attacks against the USA. All nations should unite their will and co-ordinate their acts in the fight against terrorism. Turkey, as several other European countries, has suffered from terrorism. We must all stand up together to eradicate this scourge.”*

**Ismail Cem**, Turkish Foreign Minister to the European Conference, Brussels, 20 Oct 2001

## **Pakistan**

- Pakistan supports the military intervention in Afghanistan, offering information, over-flight rights and logistic support, and intervening to stop fleeing Taliban and Al Qa'ida fighters trying to reach safety.

## **Republic of Korea**

- Country representatives arrived at CENTCOM on 16 Nov 01. There are currently 5 personnel at CENTCOM.
- A Republic of Korea naval vessel transported over 500 tons of critical construction material from Singapore to Diego Garcia to support the demand for OEF building materials. Additionally, they have pledged over 45 million dollars to aid in the reconstruction of Afghanistan.
- Republic of Korea will soon deploy a Level II hospital to Manas and has already sent 2 liaison officers to begin co-ordination efforts.
- *South Korean Air Force C-130s have flown 11 flights between Seoul, Korea and Diego Garcia as well as 5 flights to Islamabad. These flights were responsible for transporting over 45 tons of humanitarian relief supplies valued at \$12 million.*

## **Uzbekistan**

- Country representatives arrived at CENTCOM on 26 Dec 01. There are currently 5 personnel at CENTCOM.
- *Uzbekistan has helped relieve Strategic airlift requirements by leasing IL-76 transport aircraft to coalition members to move forces and equipment into the CENTCOM AOR.*

## **Cambodia**

- Cambodia has offered the coalition the use of their airports and ports if needed.

*“The world must make every effort and action to combat terrorism”*

**Nordom Sihanouk**, King of Cambodia in a statement to

President Bush, 12 September 2001

The War on Terrorism is a broad-based effort that will take time. Every nation has different circumstances and will participate in different ways.

This mission and future missions will require a coalition that is ready to take on the challenges and risks associated with such a operation. The accomplishments to date can be directly attributed to a focused and unwavering coalition.

### 3. Law-Enforcement Actions

All over the world countries are taking law enforcement action against the Al Qa'ida network.

Most of these actions concern information sharing and co-operation over borders.

There are many examples of direct actions against individuals and organisations linked with Al Qa'ida.

The very nature of these investigations means we are not able to divulge as much information about them as we would like, but below are just a few that we can discuss:

#### **Spain**

In 2001, Spain conducted a number of major operations against Islamic terrorist networks, as follows:

- Spain collaborated with Italy in breaking up the "Varesse" group; the terrorist Mohamed Bensakhria, who has links to Bin Laden and is the leader of the "Meliani" group, was arrested and extradited to France;
- in September, members of a cell of the Grupo Salafista para la Predicación y el Combate were arrested in different cities in Spain; and,
- in November, 11 citizens who had ties with Al Qa'ida were arrested in Madrid.

Spain is also actively collaborating with Europol in regard to the supply and exchange of information on terrorist groups.

#### **France**

Ahmed Laidouini, a Frenchman of Algerian descent, was arrested on December 24<sup>th</sup>. He is suspected of training in Al-Qa'ida camp in Afghanistan in 1998 and becoming a liaison between Al Qa'ida cells

## **Germany**

The Public Prosecutor General has initiated 17 investigative proceedings related to the attacks or to the phenomenon of Islamic-fundamentalist terrorism.

The investigations have led to arrest warrants and international searches for Said Bahaji, Ramzi Omar (alias Binalshib), and Zakaria Essabar, who fled Germany shortly after the attacks.

A fourth suspect has been apprehended and is in custody pending interrogation.

The traditionally close and trusting co-operation between German and US authorities, particularly the FBI and CIA, has intensified since September 11. Up to 15 liaison officers from US authorities are participating in the investigation in Germany.

The Federal Criminal Police Office has two permanent liaison officers in Washington and has sent two officers from the special commission to the FBI.

## **UK**

The Metropolitan Police Service (MPS) is giving the FBI every support and assistance. The terrorist attack of September 11 has led to the largest terrorist investigation by the MPS outside the UK.

A total of more than 5000 actions have been generated

Teams of family liaison officers were sent to New York to assist families of British victims of Sept 11.

The casualty bureau at New Scotland Yard received over 26,000 calls.

Yasser Al-Siri has been charged with conspiracy to murder in connection with the assassination of General Masoud.

Sulayman Balal Zainulabidin has been charged under the Terrorism Act 2000 in connection with the provision of paramilitary training.

Sheik Abdullah el-Faisal has been charged with encouraging others to murder.

## **Italy**

In February 2002 Italian investigators discovered evidence pointing to a bomb plot against the US embassy in Rome.

Holes were found carved into an underground passageway next to the mission, which police believe could have been used to plant a bomb by militants linked to Osama bin Laden's al-Qa'ida network.

Photos of the holes - large enough for a person to get through - have been forwarded to prosecutors handling the case of Moroccan men arrested with suspected bomb-making equipment.

The Moroccans were found with large quantities of a cyanide compound, explosive powder and maps of the water network around the US embassy on Via Veneto in the heart of Rome.

After the arrests, police and maintenance staff checked tunnels around the embassy complex that carry water, gas and electricity to buildings in the area, and found a hole cut into a wall next to the diplomatic mission.

## **Malaysia**

The Government of Malaysia announced on January 4<sup>th</sup> that it had arrested members of an Islamic militant group with links to Zacarias Moussaoui, the accused 11 September terrorist attack conspirator.

The suspects all belonged to a group the authorities call Kumpulan Militan Malaysia (KMM), had connections with Moussaoui when he was in Malaysia in September and again in October 2000.

## **Kenya**

The bombing of the US Embassy in Nairobi in August 1998 by al-Qa'ida, in which more than 200 Kenyans were killed, is still vivid in the memories of the Kenyans.

Kenya has extradited to the US all the suspects arrested in Kenya in relation to the 1998 bombing. It is a member of Interpol and has contributed repeatedly by extraditing international signalled criminals.

## 4. Legislation and Diplomatic Actions

Countries have reviewed and, where needed, tightened up their laws against international terrorism – an important aspect of the campaign

### The Americas

#### USA

- President Bush called immediately for a world-wide campaign against terrorism.
- He synchronised the application of diplomatic, military, economic, intelligence, and law-enforcement power on a global scale, forming an unprecedented network of nations working to defeat terrorism.
- All nations of the world except one (Afghanistan under the Taliban) condemned the attack and responded positively to the President Bush's call:
  - NATO invoked Article V of the NATO Charter, first time in its history.
  - 16 NATO members have contributed troops and military equipment.
  - 197 countries and jurisdictions expressed support for the campaign and its objectives.
  - 89 countries have granted over-flight authority (28 have granted blanket authority), 76 have granted landing rights, 23 have granted bed-down and basing authority.
  - 23 countries have agreed to host U.S. forces involved in offensive operations
  - 136 countries have offered some kind of military assistance.
  - 142 countries have issued orders freezing the assets of suspected terrorists and terrorist organisations; 190 countries have expressed willingness to do so.
- NATO and ANZUS allies quickly invoked their treaty obligations to support the United States.
- The United States has received 46 multilateral declarations of support. The U.N. General Assembly and Security Council condemned the attacks on September 12.
- NATO allies are assisting directly in the defence of American territory.

#### Canada

- The Government of Canada has introduced key pieces of legislation. The Anti-Terrorism Act, introduced on October 15, includes measures designed to: identify, prosecute, convict and punish terrorists; provide new investigative tools to law enforcement and national security agencies; and ensure that Canadian values of respect and fairness are preserved through stronger laws against hate crimes and propaganda.
- Canada has ratified 10 of the 12 counter-terrorism conventions of the United Nations. The new Anti-Terrorism Act will allow Canada to ratify the remaining two.

- The Public Safety Act, introduced on November 22, will amend some 18 federal laws to further strengthened the Government's ability to protect Canadians, prevent terrorist attacks and respond swiftly if a significant threat should arise.

- In addition, amendments to the Aeronautics Act will maximise the effectiveness of the aviation security system and ensure that Canada continues to have one of the safest aviation systems in the world.

## **Columbia**

- Since September 11 it has taken action against suspected financiers of terrorism.
- It now has further proposals for new anti-terrorism bill now in Congress.

## **Europe**

### **UK**

- Even before September 11 the UK had a wide range of legislative measures in place to counteract terrorist activity.
- The centrepiece of this legislative framework was the United Kingdom Terrorism Act 2000. Other relevant legislation included the Immigration Act 1971, the Customs and Excise Management Act 1979, the Extradition Act 1989 and the Export of Goods (Control) Order 1994.
- Following the events of September 11 it was decided to enhance the UK's existing Anti-Terrorism legislation. This resulted in the Anti-Terrorism, Crime and Security Act 2001 which received royal assent on 14 December 2001.

### **The Netherlands**

- Within the country an overall action plan has been put in place and agreements have been reached between the countries on:
  - the strengthening of legislation to combat terrorism;
  - strengthening of co-operation between the police- and the justice departments of the countries; -
  - the creation of an adequate infrastructure for the information position of the national security departments; and,
  - the strengthening of control mechanisms for the financial sector

### **Germany**

- Chancellor Gerhard Schröder announced on October 11 a second anti-terrorism package that is intended to give security and criminal investigation agencies more efficient means of obtaining information for the purpose of fighting terrorism and crime.
- Germany is continuing its investigation related to the September 11 attacks and has adopted two comprehensive anti-terror legislative packages to strengthen security, disrupt terrorist funding sources, and to improve the tools available to authorities to combat terrorism.

- More than 500 officers of the Federal Criminal Police Force are assigned to a special commission investigating the September 11 attacks.
- Germany hosted the Bonn conference that established the Interim Authority in Afghanistan.
- The German cabinet adopted two comprehensive anti-terrorism packages in September and December 2001, including approximately \$1.3 billion (more than 1.5 billion EUR) in funding.
- The measures include provisions for increased air-traffic security and tightening of the act governing private associations to increase authorities and options for acting against extremist associations.
- A change in the criminal code allows the prosecution in Germany of terrorist activities in foreign countries.
- More authority has been granted to the Federal Office for the Protection of the Constitution, the Military Counter-intelligence Service, the Federal Intelligence Service, the Federal Criminal Police Office and the Federal Border Police, specifically in the gathering and evaluation of information.

## **France**

- In December, President Chirac called upon world leaders to use their financial, legal and intelligence tools to fight international terrorism.

## **Russia**

- Russia has signed the twelve UN Conventions against Terrorism. It hopes to join the Indian project to draw up a general convention against terrorism

## **Finland**

- Finland offered all possible assistance to the US in the aftermath of the September the 11th attacks.
- Finland has agreed with and enforced all the measures taken by the EU to combat terrorism.
- Finland is in the process of ratifying the two UN conventions on terrorism which it has not yet done.

## **Croatia**

- President Mesic has spoken of the role of small countries in the fight against terrorism. In a speech on this role he set out 16 specific proposals including intelligence sharing, suspect extradition and humanitarian assistance.

## **Greece**

- Foreign Minister Papandreu offered to strengthen the Coalition through Greece's relations in the Mid-East and has travelled extensively to the region.

## Asia

### Japan

- On 27 September 2001, both Houses of the Japanese Parliament (the Diet) passed a resolution calling on the Government to co-operate fully with the coalition.
- The Anti-Terrorism Special Measures Act and two related Acts were passed by the Diet on 29 October 2001.

*“The terrorist attacks of September 11th changed the world. Such unforgivable acts challenge the dignity of humanity as a whole. The people of Afghanistan are also victims of the Taliban and al-Qa’ida”*

Opening Statement by Prime Minister **Junichiro Koizumi** at the International Conference on Reconstruction Assistance to Afghanistan, 21 January 2002

### Singapore

- Usama bin Laden and his network have been outlawed in Singapore.
- The Parliament rushed through new legislation prior to the elections , which gave the Minister for Law the power to implement the provisions of UNSCR 1373.

### Indonesia

- Indonesia has stated its commitment to work towards domestic legislation in place to criminalise the provision or collection of funds for terrorism and to freeze terrorist funds or assets.

*“Indonesia has always been against violence. Anything that relates to violence, including acts of terrorism, we will definitely be against it.”*

**Megawati Sukarnoputri**, President of Indonesia, 19 September 2001



President Bush and Indonesian President Megawati Sukarnoputri , White House Sept. 19.

- The Indonesian government has also taken steps to enhance aviation security.
- The Government of Indonesia has signed a Memorandum of Understanding on Combating International Terrorism (MOUCIT).

- MOUCIT covers intelligence exchange, law enforcement co-operation, training, exchanges visits and capacity building.

## Malaysia

- Prime Minister Mahathir said that his government would hunt down all militants and extremists until they are no longer a threat to national security.

## The Middle East

### Saudi Arabia

- The authorities have pledged their full co-operation to fight against terrorism, through strong statements by Crown Prince Abdallah, Prince Saud Al Faisal, Prince Naef and of religious leaders. The Grand Mufti of the Kingdom and the chairman of the Supreme Court both publicly condemned the 11 September attacks.
- Saudi Arabia has also been the victim of many a terrorist attack, such as the attack against the Great Mosque of Mecca (1979), the bombings Riyadh (1195) and in Al Khobar (1996)
- The government has frozen assets belonging to suspected terrorists. They have announced a review of the fund raising activities of some organisation and the review of money laundering activities.



White House photo by Paul Morse

President Bush meets with Saudi Arabia's Foreign Minister Prince Saud al-Faisal in the Oval Office Sept. 20.

*“Combating terrorism is a common global goal for all the countries of the civilized world. Terrorism is against the grain of all religious values and principles especially Islam. It also contradicts the basic human rights of security, peace and international stability.”*

**HRH Saud Al-Faisal**, Saudi Arabia’s Foreign Minister,  
01 Jan 2002

### Jordan

- It has itself suffered from terrorist attacks and has lost several public figures in this connection, including two Prime Ministers.
- The collection of funds to organisations is controlled by law, and can only be collected after a clear statement of their purpose The government has been consistent with its strong determination in the fight against all kinds of terrorism.

*“September 11th tragedy, I think it's very obvious that those*

*that are on the side of good, those that are on the side of bad, and there's some countries in the middle that haven't made up their minds. So I think that the policy of the United States and the rest of us have been to be very clear to everybody on which side you want to choose. And I think the President has been very articulate from the beginning of the 11th of September that there is a new world, there's a new expectation of how countries are supposed to react. And those countries better make up their minds pretty quickly. And I endorse tremendously that view and that position.”*

**King Abdullah** Of Jordan, 01 Feb 2002

## **Kuwait**

- Kuwait has given its full support for operation Enduring Freedom

*“...the Government of Kuwait has taken certain steps to ratify the rest of the international treatment, which had been passed by the United Nations. And it is now in front of the parliament. Among other steps which we have taken, that we have put all the charity organisations in Kuwait under complete control of the financial vehicles of Kuwait, like the Central Bank and the Ministry of Finance. We never had such kind of tight control, but now every charity activity will be under tight control of the government.”*

His Excellency **Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad Al Sabah**, Acting Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the State of Kuwait, 07 Nov 2001

All around the world countries are uniting by tightening up their legal framework and working together to eradicate international terrorism.

There is still work to do, but Coalition countries are committed to the fight.

## 5. Financial Actions

One of the most important aspects in the War on Terrorism is the fight to stop the financing of terrorist organisations.

This fight is difficult, terrorist organisations not only derive funding from general crime but they mask themselves as legitimate businesses and even charities.

Coalition countries have demonstrated their resolve to tighten up regulations and block loopholes.

### The Americas

#### USA

- The U.S. government is taking action to freeze terrorist bank accounts and disrupt fund-raising and recruitment.
- Since Sept 11 U.S. has now “designated” 189 individuals, organisations and financial supporters of terrorism pursuant to Executive Order 13224.
- Since September 11<sup>th</sup>, \$104.8 million has been blocked. \$34.2 million in the U.S. and \$70.5 million overseas.
- The US has not just acted against the Al Qa’ida network. For example, on February 26, the US acted against ETA, the Basque Terrorist organisation.

*“Our crackdown on terrorists is blind to nationality and origin. Rather, it’s a net that is being cast on all terrorist parasites that threaten our allies and our national security. By taking this action we join many nations to act forcefully against such terrorists.”*

US Treasury Secretary, **Paul O’Neill**, February 26, 2002

#### Mexico

- Mexico is presently completing the constitutional procedures to become a party to the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism and is studying the legislative reforms that will be required in order to make the financing of terrorism an autonomous offence.
- It is preparing a series of draft amendments to the Federal Penal Code, the Federal Code of Criminal Procedure and the Federal Organised Crime Act in order to provide the necessary legal means for the effective suppression of this crime.

### Europe

## Germany

- More than 200 bank accounts containing more than \$4 million total have been frozen as part of financial sanctions against terrorist networks.
- The Federal Criminal Police Office has set up an independent unit responsible for the surveillance of suspicious financial flows.
- Among the measures to prevent money laundering are the use of electronic data processing systems to ensure that banks are properly screening their clients and business relationships and the requirement that banks set up internal security systems.

## UK

- In the fight against the financing of terrorism and in co-ordination with international partners, the UK has circulated a list of 46 organisations and 16 individuals to financial institutions requiring that assets belonging to them be frozen.
- The Proceeds of Crime Bill was introduced at the House of Commons on 18th October 2001 and contains measures to remove illegally gained assets from criminals, including terrorists.

*“The ready supply of finance is the lifeblood of modern terrorism. Those who finance terrorism are as guilty as those who commit it. UK domestic controls of terrorist financing are already among the best in the world, but we will do whatever is necessary to deprive terrorists of the funds they rely on. Just as there is no safe haven for terrorists there is no safe hiding place for their funds.”*

UK Finance Minister, **Gordon Brown**, 2 November 2001

- Backed by UN Security Council Resolutions 1373 which criminalizes the financing of terrorism and 1390 which orders the freezing of the funds of the Taliban, Osama bin Laden and individuals and entities associated with him:
  - over 200 countries and jurisdictions have expressed support for the fight against terrorist financing. Some 150 countries have issued orders to freeze terrorist assets.
  - since 11 September over \$100 million of terrorist funds has been frozen world-wide
  - UK Government has co-operated fully in taking simultaneous freezing action with the US
  - UK's many investigative and law enforcement agencies are actively engaged in the fight against terrorism – in particular by disrupting and cutting off the finances of terrorist organisations
  - UK Government has introduced a range of new powers to enable the swift and effective freezing of assets
  - Since 11 September, the UK Government has ordered the freezing of assets of over 200 individuals and over 100 organisations
  - UK Government is working actively to ensure that the bulk of the \$100 million frozen under the Taliban regime is returned to the new, legitimate Government of Afghanistan
  - Technical assistance is critical to implementing effective anti-terrorist controls in winning over governments and peoples

## Asia

### **Turkey**

- Turkey has comprehensive legislation to combat terrorism and is fully committed to the measures taken in the international fight against terrorism.
- The authorities are working closely with international authorities on measures to freeze assets of terrorist organisations.

### **China**

- In recent years, the central Government of China has promulgated a series of laws and regulations concerning money-laundering.
- In September 2001, the People's Bank of China set up a special anti-money-laundering task force charged with the unified leadership and deployment of anti-money-laundering operations throughout the Chinese banking system.
- Efforts are also being stepped up to revise regulations governing cash management and to set up a system to report suspicious cash transactions; a centre for overseeing financial transactions and payments to prevent money-laundering is under active development

*"We are determined to fully implement the anti-terrorism measures under the relevant Resolutions of the United Nations Security Council. Hong Kong will spare no effort to prevent and suppress terrorist financing, and will continue to strengthen preventive measures and law enforcement in this regard both domestically and internationally through its Presidency of the Financial Action Task Force on Money Laundering."*

Spokesman for the **Hong Kong Special Administrative Region**, 06 March 02

## Africa

### **Kenya**

- The authorities have acted to exert greater control on foreign-exchange bureau's linked to the Al-Barakat organisation, the major remittance company in Somalia.

## 6. Assistance to Afghanistan

Years of civil war, compounded by the Taliban rule and the worst drought in memory, left Afghanistan impoverished and mired in an extended humanitarian crisis.

The Coalition has helped the people of Afghanistan to throw off the shackles of the Taliban and the occupying forces of Al-Qa'ida.

Through the International Conference on the Reconstruction of Afghanistan in Tokyo the international community demonstrated its long term commitment to Afghanistan.

The Coalition is now helping the people of Afghanistan to rebuild their country.

### USA

- As of February 2002 the US has contributed more than \$230m in humanitarian assistance for Afghanistan.
- Even before the events of September 11, Afghanistan was the United States' top recipient of humanitarian aid, providing \$174 million in fiscal year 2001.
- The U.S. has pledged nearly \$300 million in this fiscal year alone for Afghan relief and reconstruction. The international community, including the U.S., has pledged \$1.8 billion in aid this fiscal year, and \$4.5 billion in aid over the next five years.
- As of March 1, the World Food Programme (WFP), with the support of the U.S. government, had delivered 333,000 metric tons of food into Afghanistan since October 2001. In December alone, the WFP delivered 116,000 metric tons of food—more food than ever before in one month. Despite this tremendous success, there are still people in remote areas who need help. The U.S. government will continue to provide food assistance.
- The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) provided 240,200 metric tons of wheat in fiscal year 2001 and will provide \$45 million in food aid this fiscal year.
- USAID is providing more than \$117 million in food assistance to Afghanistan in this fiscal year.
- Between October 7 and December 13, the Department of Defense air-dropped 2,423,700 Humanitarian Daily Rations (HDRs) to Afghans.
- The State Department's Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration (PRM) already has contributed \$20.4 million to assist victims of conflict inside Afghanistan through the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC).
- USAID has funded airlifts of critical commodities to Afghanistan. The airlifts have provided shelter materials, tents, health supplies and high-energy food items for people at risk in Afghanistan. Ten medical supply shipments provided enough medical supplies and medicine to support 100,000 people for three months.

- Emergency relief supplies delivered into Afghanistan include more than 75,000 blankets, 200 metric tons of high-energy food items and 10,000 cooking sets. In addition, USAID provided mattresses, clothes, stoves, firewood, lanterns and water containers. USAID funding provided 2,756 tons of cooking and heating charcoal to approximately 96,000 of Afghanistan's most vulnerable people. The U.S. is providing emergency shelter and rebuilding damaged homes of thousands of Afghans.
- Through America's Fund for Afghan Children, America's boys and girls donated one dollar each to provide food and medical help for the children of Afghanistan. So far, nearly \$4.4 million dollars has gone to provide food, shelter, clothing, medicine, and school supplies.
- As part of its Food-for-Education program, the WFP, with USAID support, the US is distributing food to schoolchildren in several districts of Badakhshan Province, in north-eastern Afghanistan. Approximately 27,000 children and 1,500 teachers and service staff in 50 schools have received a four-month ration of wheat flour. The U.S. is spending \$1 million to provide women with loans to start their own businesses and is equipping them with the tools and training necessary to succeed. A USAID-funded program is encouraging Afghan women and girls to read by hosting reading classes and improving the country's libraries. USAID is funding the training of the library staffs and supplying more books.
- The U.S. is spending over \$10 million to improve health care in Afghanistan. Funds are being used to rehabilitate health clinics, provide primary health care, train community health workers and vaccinate children.

## Canada

- Canada has provided Afghanistan with \$160 million in humanitarian assistance since 1990, \$16 million of which was disbursed after September 11, 2001.
- At the Tokyo Conference on Reconstruction in Afghanistan on January 21 and 22, International Co-operation Minister Susan Whelan pledged a further \$100 million for humanitarian aid and reconstruction assistance in Afghanistan.
- Canada provides an average of \$12 million per year for humanitarian aid to Afghanistan. The funds support the work of several non-governmental organisations, United Nations agencies and the International Committee of the Red Cross.



The Canadian Deputy Prime Minister arrives at Kabul Airport

*"Canada is part of an unprecedented coalition of nations that has come together to fight the threat of terrorism...I have made it clear from the very beginning that Canada would be part of this coalition every step of the way...all Canadians understand what is being asked of the men and women of our Armed Forces and their families."* Canadian Prime Minister, **Jean Chretien**, 8 Oct 2001

## UK

- The UK is presently the lead nation in the International Security Assistance Force. It presently has more than 1700 troop deployed with ISAF.

- Between 1997 and September 2001, the UK Department for International Development (DFID) provided over £32 million to the people of Afghanistan for emergency food, shelter, healthcare and water supplies, as well as support for agriculture, mines clearance, education, monitoring and advocacy in relation to human rights, and co-ordination.
- Assistance was channelled through a range of UN agencies, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and non-governmental organisations (NGOs).



*“Terrorist groups, criminals, drug dealers and disorderly forces who want to be destructive and spread hate and violence in the world are nurtured by, and hide themselves in, failed states.*

*We always need the capacity to prevent such action and to build efficient modern states that are part of the international community so that it is not vulnerable to terrorist organisations such as those responsible for 11 September.”*

**Clare Short**, UK International Development Secretary,  
28 Jan 2001

- Since September 11<sup>th</sup> DFID has contributed £60 million for UK humanitarian assistance. Funds have been allocated to UN agencies (almost £37 million), the Red Cross movement (£5 million) and various NGOs.
- Of this money over £4 million has been channelled into Quick Impact Projects (QIPs) since January 2002. QIPs are designed, as a contribution to the wider international effort, to quickly demonstrate the substantial peace dividend in seeing the Interim Authority as a positive development for the future peace and stability of the country.
- Allocations have been made to agencies as follows:
  - £6 million to the International Organisation for Migration (IOM) for projects in Afghanistan, and to identify Afghan professionals to assist recovery;
  - £5 million to the Red Cross Movement: £3 million to ICRC and £2 million to the IFRC for protection and relief activities;
  - Approximately £12 million to the NGOs for immediate humanitarian and recovery assistance to vulnerable Afghans inside Afghanistan or who have become refugees
  - £5 million for quick impact recovery projects; and £2.2 million for direct operations by DFID in support of international humanitarian agencies.
  - Allocations to UN agencies include technical personnel, logistical and other material support. This includes: expert personnel for Mr Brahimi’s office; a site planning specialist to UNHCR; two specialists to OCHA to set up a Humanitarian Information Centre; four air operations advisers to UNHCR and WFP; and a nutrition specialist to UNICEF.
- A DFID Field Support Team was deployed to assist the UN in re-establishing its office in Mazar-e-Sharif. DFID has also opened an office in Kabul, in addition to its long-established regional hub in Islamabad and temporary staff deployments to other countries neighbouring Afghanistan.
- At the Tokyo conference, the UK announced a further pledge of £200 million assistance to Afghanistan over the next 5 financial years.

## Germany

- At the request of the interim authority in Kabul the German Government is assisting in the rebuilding of the Afghan police forces by providing training and equipment. It presently has more than 330 troops deployed with ISAF
- In January 2002 Germany became the first foreign nation to have its ambassador fully accredited by the interim administration in Kabul.
- Germany has underscored its commitment to averting humanitarian disaster and to securing lasting political stability in the region, most recently with a pledge of \$278 million in aid over the next four years for the reconstruction of Afghanistan
- In Tokyo, Germany pledged \$69.4 million in 2002 and a total of \$278 million for reconstruction efforts over the next four years. The combined European Union contribution of \$550 million makes up more than 30% of the total pledged by all nations at the Tokyo conference to assist Afghanistan in 2002.
- Germany was one of the first nations to contribute to the Afghanistan Interim Authority Fund, a trust fund within the UN framework set up to support the work of the Interim Government, with a contribution of \$1.7 million in early January 2002.
- Germany provided \$46.2 million in humanitarian aid and development-oriented assistance to Afghanistan in 2001, the same year it held the chairmanship of the Afghanistan Support Group, a co-ordination mechanism for humanitarian donors.
- Germany served as host of the UN Talks on Afghanistan on the Petersberg, which concluded on December 5, 2001, and produced the -Bonn Agreement,- a blueprint for the political stabilisation of Afghanistan over the next three years

## **Italy**

- As of February 2002 Italy has contributed more than \$33m in humanitarian assistance for Afghanistan.
- It presently has more than 350 troops deployed with ISAF.

## **Finland**

- Finland participated in the donors pledging conference in Tokyo and made a three year pledge of 10 million euros annually. The 2002 contributions will be divided evenly between humanitarian assistance and reconstruction.
- Finland is planning to send a contingent of about 50 troops, consisting of a special civilian and military co-operation (CIMIC) unit as well as liaison officers.
- As mandated by the UN, the operation aims at keeping peace in the capital, Kabul, and surrounding areas in order to facilitate a safe and secure environment for the interim government of Afghanistan and the assisting UN personnel.
- It is envisaged that the Finnish troops will be involved in the co-ordination of humanitarian assistance and liaison with the interim government and various military operators.

## **Netherlands**

- The Dutch humanitarian aid is directed to the people of Afghanistan and the Afghan refugees in neighboring countries.
- In addition to its annual contribution of \$ 8 m in humanitarian aid, the Netherlands has pledged almost \$ 100 m for humanitarian aid and reconstruction:

- \$ 27.5 m (UN donor alert 2001)
- \$ 5 m (International Red Cross)
- \$ 3 m (Trustfund UNDP)
- \$ 1 m (UNIFEM)
- \$ 62 m (Tokyo Conference)
- The Netherlands is also contributing to the humanitarian aid provided by the European Union, which has a total value of \$ 329 million.
- Around 220 Dutch troops participate in the German-Dutch-Austrian-Danish infantry battalion deployed in Kabul in the framework of ISAF. These troops will stay in Afghanistan for a period of six months.

## **Sweden**

- Humanitarian and reconstruction assistance amounting to \$100 million, for the period 2002-2004.
- In Tokyo they pledged over \$13m.

## **Japan**

- Japan was a co-Chair and hosted the conference to help reconstruct Afghanistan. As of February 2002 Japan has contributed more than US\$90m in humanitarian assistance for Afghanistan.

## **Jordan and Saudi Arabia**

- Jordanian troops have set up a hospital at Mazar-e-Sharif.
- In the Tokyo conference Saudi Arabia pledged more than \$12m to Afghanistan

## **Afghanistan**



*“Afghanistan could have not been freed from the occupation of terrorism, from the presence of terrorism, without the help of the friends that we have, without the presence of your troops there, without the sacrifice that they made and without the contribution that you made to Afghanistan's liberation.”*

**Hamid Karzai**, Chairman of the Interim Administration of Afghanistan,  
31 January 2002

## 7. Protecting the Future

*“Combating terrorism is a common global goal for all the countries of the civilised world. Terrorism is against the grain of all religious values and principles especially Islam. It also contradicts the basic human rights of security, peace and international stability”*

**HRH Saud Al-Faisal**, Foreign Minister of Saudi Arabia, 10 Oct 2001

*“Our war on terror is well begun, but it is only begun. This campaign may not be finished on our watch -- yet it must be and it will be waged on our watch.”*

**President Bush**, State of the Union address, 29 Jan 2002

Coalition countries are co-operating closely to forestall future attacks from international terrorism

There are many countries where adoption of terrorist methods or the presence of terrorist or extremist networks causes us grave concern.

We will take the action we deem necessary in support of this aim, including military action, if absolutely necessary.

They are also countries working to constrain those groups and regimes believed to be seeking to acquire weapons of mass destruction.

**The War has just begun, there will be many tough fights ahead, but the coalition remains steadfast in its objectives to defeat international terrorism and protect the lives of its people.**

## 2. International Cooperation in the War on Terrorism: The Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (March 11, 2002)

James Gurule, Under Secretary of the Treasury for Enforcement  
Statement Before the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe  
Washington, DC  
May 8, 2002

Released by the U.S. Department of the Treasury, Office Of Public Affairs

Chairman Campbell, Co-chairman Smith, Ranking Member Hoyer, and Members of the Commission, I am privileged to be here today to discuss the Treasury Department's efforts in combating terrorist financing and ways in which the Department can work more closely with this Commission and the Member States of the Organization [for] Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE).

This is my first appearance before the Helsinki Commission since being confirmed as the Treasury Department's Under Secretary for Enforcement. The Commission has played a crucial role since 1976 in monitoring and encouraging compliance with the Helsinki Final Act and other OSCE documents. Therefore, it is a special honor for me to be here today.

My testimony today will focus on three areas: 1) an overview of Treasury Enforcement; 2) the Treasury Department's counter terrorist financing activities; and 3) the contributions of OSCE Member States in the war against terrorist financing and ways in which the Treasury Department and OSCE can coordinate more closely in this global financial battle.

### I. Treasury Enforcement Overview

The mission of Treasury law enforcement is uniquely suited to combating terrorist financing, as well as to playing a leading role in homeland security efforts -- from protecting the Nation's borders to protecting its leaders, to ensuring the integrity of our financial institutions and critical infrastructures. Treasury Enforcement comprises approximately 40 percent of

Federal law enforcement, with a budget of \$5.3 billion and more than 31,000 dedicated men and women who quietly and selflessly serve their country every day -- often at great personal peril and sacrifice.

The Office of Enforcement oversees and provides policy guidance to five bureaus, and includes the Office of Foreign Assets Control and the Executive Office for Asset Forfeiture. I take this opportunity to highlight for the Helsinki Commission the roles and missions of the Treasury law enforcement bureaus and offices.

## U.S. Secret Service

The U.S. Secret Service protects the Nation's top leaders, combats financial fraud, protects the integrity of the financial systems against cyberattacks, and leads the effort to ensure the safety of thousands of citizens participating in designated National Special Security Events (NSSEs). We have seen the stellar work of the Secret Service in providing security for two recent NSSEs - the Super Bowl and the Winter Olympic Games in Salt Lake City.

## U.S. Customs Service

The Customs Service is the vanguard agency in protecting the country against weapons of mass destruction as it monitors travelers and cargo crossing the northern and southern borders and through the Nation's seaports and airports. Customs also is the second largest source of revenue for the U.S. Government.

## Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms

The Bureau of Alcohol Tobacco and Firearms has developed the most respected program in the world for detection of explosives and accelerants. This expertise is vital in our war on terrorism, in which explosives are the terrorists' weapon of choice.

## Federal Law Enforcement Training Center

The Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC) conducts the training for the vast majority of the Federal Government's law enforcement personnel. FLETC is projecting the greatest increase in training requirements in its history as it responds in full measure to the September 11th attacks.

## FinCEN

The Financial Crimes Enforcement Network supports law enforcement investigative efforts to enforce the Bank Secrecy Act, combat money laundering and other financial crimes, and implement its new responsibilities under the USA PATRIOT Act of 2001. On November 7, 2001, President Bush, Treasury Secretary O'Neill, Secretary of State Powell and Attorney General Ashcroft visited the FinCEN offices.

At that time, the President stated: "We put the world's financial institutions on notice: if you do business with terrorists, if you support them or sponsor them, you will not do business with the United States of America." FinCEN plays a critical role in this effort and will continue to provide this invaluable service to our Nation.

## IRS Criminal Investigation

While the Office of the Under Secretary for Enforcement does not have direct oversight authority over IRS-Criminal Investigation, we do provide policy guidance for IRS-CI criminal investigators. These investigators offer a unique blend of accounting and enforcement expertise that is invaluable in perfecting complex financial investigations, including cases involving leaders and members of extremist groups who have committed tax, money laundering, or currency violations and individuals engaged in fundraising activities to support terrorism, especially if tax exempt organizations are being used.

## Office of Foreign Assets Control

The Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC), an office within the Office of Treasury Enforcement, administers and enforces economic and trade sanctions against targeted foreign countries, terrorism sponsoring organizations and international narcotics traffickers based on U.S. foreign policy and national security goals. OFAC plays a key role on the inter-agency working group, chaired by Treasury, that has been targeting and listing individuals and entities pursuant to Executive Order 13224 which President Bush signed on September 23, 2001. In this process, we have identified, among other entities, front companies, charities, banks, and a hawala conglomerate that served as the financial support networks for al-Qaida and other global terrorist groups.

## II. Treasury's Role in Combating Terrorist Financing

Combating terrorism and terrorist financing has become the Nation's primary agenda and is the top priority for the Treasury Department and the Office of Enforcement. As you are aware, on September 24, 2001, President Bush stated, "We will direct every resource at our command to win the war against terrorists, every means of diplomacy, every tool of intelligence, every instrument of law enforcement, every financial influence. We will starve the terrorists of funding." Under Secretary Paul O'Neill's leadership, we in Treasury Enforcement have devoted extensive resources and expertise to fulfill this mandate.

Our war against terrorist financing extends to financial intermediaries and facilitators who infuse terrorist organizations with money, materiel, and support. We have come to clearly appreciate and understand that terrorism has been nourished by ample funding channeled from and through a plethora of sources, including banks, charities, hawalas [note 1], narcotics traffickers, and money launderers.

Since September 11th, Treasury Enforcement, including its component bureaus, has launched a number of new initiatives to identify, disrupt, and dismantle terrorist financial networks both domestically and abroad. I am pleased to report to the Helsinki Commission this morning that Treasury has named 210 individuals and entities as financiers of terrorism pursuant to the President's September 23rd Executive Order, and has blocked over \$34.3 million in assets. Our Coalition partners have blocked another \$81.3 million. A portion of that amount has since been unblocked for the new Afghan Interim Authority to assist in its critical period of rebuilding.

This is truly a global effort -- 196 nations have expressed support to disrupt terrorist financing and 149 nations can block terrorist assets.

### Operation Green Quest

On October 25, 2001, Treasury created Operation Green Quest ("Green Quest"), a new multi-agency financial enforcement initiative designed to augment existing counter-terrorist efforts by bringing the full scope of the government's financial expertise to bear against systems, individuals, and organizations that serve as sources of terrorist funding. This task force is led by the Customs Service and includes the Internal Revenue Service, the Secret Service, ATF, OFAC, FinCEN, the Postal Inspection Service, the FBI, the Department of Justice, and the Naval Criminal Investigative Service. Operation Green Quest also receives support from Interpol's National Central Bureau, based in Washington, D.C. Green Quest brings together the extensive financial expertise of the Treasury Enforcement bureaus along with the exceptional experience of our partner agencies and departments to focus on terrorist financing.

Green Quest has complemented the work of OFAC in identifying terrorist networks at home and abroad, and it has served as an investigative arm to aid in blocking actions. Green Quest's work has led to 12 arrests, 6 indictments, the seizure of nearly \$4 million, and bulk cash seizures -- cash smuggling -- of over \$12 million. Green Quest agents, along with those from the FBI and other government agencies, have traveled abroad to follow leads, exploit documents recovered, and to provide assistance to foreign governments. In this effort, Green Quest has made full use of its overseas Customs Attachés to investigate suspect networks and to gather information for its own use and the use of OFAC. The work of these financial experts is just starting as they have opened well over 200 terrorist financing investigations and are following leads on a daily basis. Green Quest's work, in combination with the work of OFAC, serves as a seminal part of our enforcement efforts.

### Blocking Assets

One of the higher profile results of OFAC and intelligence community analysis was the identification of Al-Barakaat as a major financial operation that supported terrorist organizations. The Al-Barakaat case is a good example of model coordination between the Treasury Department, the FBI, and other enforcement agencies both domestically and abroad.

Al-Barakaat is a Somali-based hawaladar [note 2] operation, with locations in the United States and in 40 countries, that was used to finance and support terrorists around the world [note 3]. The investigative work of the FBI, Customs, and IRS-Criminal Investigation, along with analysis by OFAC, FinCEN, and the intelligence community, identified Al-Barakaat as a major financial operation that was providing material, financial, and logistical support to Usama bin Laden and other terrorist groups.

Treasury, along with the Department of Justice, coordinated efforts to block assets and to take law enforcement actions against Al-Barakaat on November 7, 2001. As part of that action, OFAC was able to freeze approximately \$1,100,000 domestically in Al-Barakaat-related funds. Treasury also worked closely with the United Arab Emirates (UAE) to enable the UAE to block Al-Barakaat's assets at its financial center of operations in Dubai. Disruptions to Al-Barakaat's cash flows, resulting from OFAC's designation actions and international cooperation, are estimated to be in excess of \$65 million from the United States alone. In addition, the combined work of OFAC, Operation Green Quest, and law enforcement has led to additional leads and a money laundering conviction in the Al-Barakaat investigation.

### Joint Designations

Our efforts to block the assets of terrorist financiers and supporters have truly become an international endeavor. Over the past two months, our partners abroad have engaged directly in proactively identifying and freezing the assets of terrorist organizations and supporters.

On May 3, 2002, the European Union and the United States took coordinated actions against the assets of several terrorist groups and individuals - including seven individuals and one group related to ETA, the Basque terrorist group. This follows the EU's actions, which we joined, in late December of 2001. On April 19th, the G-7 Finance Ministers joined in Washington and jointly designated nine individuals and one entity as terrorist supporters or financiers related to al-Qaida. Among those designated were The Aid Organization of the Ulema (AOU), headquartered in Pakistan, which was previously operating as al Rashid Trust, an entity that was among one of the first organizations named as a terrorist financial facilitator in September 2001. This organization has been raising funds for the Taliban since 1999. In addition, the G-7 designated two prominent individuals, Abu Hamza al-Masri and Ahmed Idris Nasreddin, who have been facilitators of terrorist organizations linked to al-Qaida. This action was the first multilateral joint designation, which marks a new stage of information sharing, collaboration, and coordinated action in this field.

The G-7 action followed on the heels of the March 11th joint designation between the United States and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

On the six month anniversary of the September 11th attacks, our countries jointly took a bold step in the war on terrorist financing by making the first joint designation of a financial supporter of terrorism. Prior to that date, Treasury received significant cooperation from other countries in blocking accounts of those named by the United States, and our European allies have made designations of their own.

With the March 11th action, Treasury and the Saudi government blocked the accounts of the Somalia and Bosnia-Herzegovina branches of the Saudi Arabia-based Al-Haramain Islamic Foundation. While the Saudi headquarters for this private charitable entity is dedicated to promoting Islamic teachings, Treasury and our Saudi Arabian allies

determined that those specific branches of Al-Haramain have been engaged in supporting terrorist activities and terrorist organizations such as al-Qaida, AIAI (al-Itihaad al-Islamiya), and others. This action also highlights the special need to safeguard charities, so that well-intentioned donors can be assured that their donations will be used only for their intended good purposes, and not for acts of terrorism.

The joint blocking actions of April 19th and March 11th , and the continued cooperation with the EU, are especially significant because these actions signify the growing strength of the anti-terror coalition and mark a new level of international coordination and cooperation.

As part of our overall strategy to maintain the international momentum in our battle against terrorist financing, Treasury Secretary O'Neill has taken critical trips to the Persian Gulf region and Europe to discuss the importance of coordinated action in this arena. While in Europe last month, the Secretary met with his counterparts in Germany, France, and the United Kingdom where he obtained commitments to work closely on operational and structural issues related to the war against terrorist financing. On this trip, our European colleagues recommitted to taking aggressive steps along with the United States to attack the structural underpinnings of terrorist financing. In the Persian Gulf, the Secretary gained the commitment of our allies to work together on regulatory issues, like the oversight of charities and hawalas, and to combat generally the menace of terrorist financing. In these trips, the Secretary has reiterated this country's commitment to battle terrorism on all fronts, and he has obtained the support and cooperation of all these countries.

We at Treasury have been extensively engaged in this international outreach. In my trip to Europe in December 2001, I called on my Spanish, French and British counterparts to work with us to develop new ways of sharing information and taking aggressive steps to shut down terrorist financing networks. Treasury will continue to work with our allies for concrete actions in this area.

### International Cooperation

Our efforts will not have the greatest success if prosecuted unilaterally, and may ultimately fail if we cannot obtain the cooperation of other nations. To date, all but a handful of countries have expressed their support for the international fight against terrorist financing. The Treasury Department, in concert with other Federal agencies, is providing technical assistance to a number of countries to strengthen their capacity to freeze terrorist funds. Daily, we are in contact with foreign financial officials and are engaged in bilateral and multilateral discussions regarding international cooperation and action against terrorist activities and financing.

The Office of Enforcement has also helped coordinate the deployment of financial "jump teams" consisting of experienced accountants, bank examiners, and other financial experts from OFAC, the Customs Service, IRS, FinCEN, the FBI, and other agencies.

These experts review business records and possible links to money associated with bin Laden's al-Qaida network.

Treasury has worked with regional organizations such as APEC and the Manila Framework Group to further coordinate international efforts to stop the financing of terrorism. In March, we, along with the State Department, participated in an ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) and Pacific Island Forum (PIF) regarding counter-terrorism and financing issues. These fora provide an opportunity to expand our efforts and to engage the entire world in this endeavor.

In light of the regional composition of the OSCE and the jurisdictional interest of the Helsinki Commission, I would like to take this opportunity to highlight Treasury Enforcement's work with a number of European multilateral organizations. The members of these organizations also are Participating States within the OSCE.

Treasury has engaged in numerous international fora, including the G-7, G-8, G-20, the Financial Action Task Force (FATF), the Egmont Group -- the global network of Financial Intelligence Units (FIUs) of which FinCEN is a key member -- and with the international financial institutions to combat terrorist financing in a global, systematic way.

At this point, I will highlight specific examples of counter terrorist financing activities in these organizations. On November 17, 2001, the G-20 finance ministers and central bank governors met in Ottawa, Canada and agreed that they would block terrorist assets in their respective countries, and report publicly on precisely which terrorist groups each country has blocked and the amount of actual monies blocked, if any. Meeting the next day, the governing body of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) announced that the IMF would take similar steps.

In February 2002, the G-7 group of industrialized countries met in Ottawa and agreed to an ambitious new work program. In particular, the G-7 agreed to develop a mechanism to identify jointly terrorists whose assets would be subject to freezing. This announcement has led to even closer cooperation and commitment between and among the G-7 countries. Treasury continues to work with the G-7 on developing key principles regarding information to be shared, the procedures for sharing it, and the protection of sensitive information.

The Financial Action Task Force on Money Laundering (FATF) is a 31-member organization committed to attacking the problem of money laundering on an international basis. Treasury's Office of Enforcement chairs the U.S. Delegation to FATF, and through its leadership, has applied the use of the successful FATF to address the issue of terrorist financing.

At the end of October 2001, the Treasury Department, in conjunction with the Departments of Justice and State, hosted an Extraordinary Plenary session of FATF in Washington, D.C., to address terrorist financing. This meeting was immediately followed

by a meeting of the Egmont Group to discuss information sharing and terrorism. At the plenary session, FATF established eight Special Recommendations regarding terrorist financing which represent an important step to establishing a global regime to cut terrorists off from the international financial system.

These new Recommendations were endorsed by countries throughout the world at a special FATF Forum on Terrorist Financing held in February and attended by over 55 jurisdictions. Moving forward, FATF, with the strong support of the U.S., is now leading a global effort to bring all countries in compliance with these new standards. The U.S. has recently completed a self-assessment questionnaire against these standards, which is posted on the Treasury web site. In June, FATF will begin to consider a process with respect to countries that are not cooperating in the international effort against terrorist financing.

Treasury Enforcement also supports FinCEN's active involvement in the growing network of financial intelligence networks or FIUs. The specialized agencies created by governments to fight money laundering first met in 1995 at the Egmont-Arenberg Palace in Belgium to share experiences. Now known as the Egmont Group, these FIUs meet annually to find ways to cooperate, especially in the areas of information exchange, training, and the sharing of expertise.

This global network of information exchange and cooperation has been a valuable and responsive avenue of terrorist-related information. As I mentioned above, FinCEN hosted a special meeting of the Egmont Group on terrorist financing in October 2001, to support the unprecedented law enforcement investigation in the wake of the events of September 11th. During that special meeting, the Egmont Group agreed to: (1) review existing national legislation to identify and eliminate existing impediments to exchanging information between FIUs, especially when such information concerns terrorist activity; (2) encourage national governments to make terrorist financing a predicate offense to money laundering and to consider terrorist financing one form of suspicious activity for which financial institutions should be on the look out; (3) pass requests for information involving FIUs exclusively between FIUs rather than other government agencies; (4) have FIUs play a greater role in screening requests for information; and (5) pool Egmont Group resources, where appropriate, to conduct joint strategic studies of money laundering vulnerabilities, including Hawala.

### Combating Money Laundering

The Office of Enforcement is about to publish the National Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing Strategy of 2002, and is overseeing the implementation of the 2001 National Money Laundering Strategy. The main focus of the Strategy is on the prosecution of the war against terrorist financing and investigation of major money laundering enterprises and sophisticated networks. This work has been significantly impacted by the passage of the USA PATRIOT Act.

One recent enforcement success has international implications -- Operation Wire Cutter, a 2 1/2-year joint DEA/Customs undercover operation targeting the largest Colombian Black Market Peso Exchange (BMPE) money brokers. These brokers are professional money launderers who sell their services to the Colombian drug cartels. On January 15, 2002, U.S. and Colombian officials arrested 37 people in the U.S. and Colombia and seized over \$8 million in cash, over 800 pounds of cocaine, and a total of over 1,000 pounds of narcotics.

The Multinational Black Market Peso Exchange (BMPE) Experts Working Group (Colombia, Aruba, Panama, Venezuela, and the United States), led by the Office of Enforcement, has produced a report that recommends BMPE initiatives to participating governments to improve international cooperation in efforts to combat and dismantle the BMPE. In March 2002, a joint statement was issued embodying the conclusions and recommendations of this Working Group. We are also working closely with senior executives of major trade associations and corporations operating in the United States whose products are vulnerable to being involved in BMPE transactions.

Treasury's anti-money laundering efforts directly involve the cooperation of European countries, and our efforts will not be successful without the continued cooperation of our allies in Europe.

### III. OSCE Contributions and Treasury Coordination

The Treasury Department supported the action taken by the OSCE in Bucharest on December 4, 2001, when the OSCE adopted the Bucharest Plan of Action for Combating Terrorism. Section 24 of the Bucharest Plan of Action, entitled "Suppressing the financing of terrorism," calls on Participating States to suppress the financing of terrorism, criminalize the collection or provision of funds for terrorist purposes, and freeze terrorist assets, all within the framework of the U.N. Convention on the Suppression of Financing of Terrorism. The section also calls on Participating States to enhance information sharing.

Less than two weeks after the Plan of Action was adopted, the OSCE, in partnership with the U.N. Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention (UN ODCCP) sponsored an international conference in Bishkek, Tashkent, on Enhancing Security and Stability in Central Asia: Strengthening the Comprehensive Efforts to Counter Terrorism. This forum provided an important opportunity to consider the special challenges and threats to the security of the Central Asian region as a neighbor to Afghanistan.

In addition to these strong actions taken by the OSCE, many of the Participating States of the OSCE also are members of other European multilateral organizations. Much progress already has been made since September 11th, and we look forward to continued cooperation on operation as well as macro-level structural issues related to terrorist financing.

It is my view that there are a number of areas for enhanced participation by OSCE Participating States in the financial war against terrorism, as well as for enhanced cooperation between Treasury Enforcement and the OSCE.

I had the opportunity to meet at the Treasury Department with Ambassador Stephen Minikes, shortly after he was confirmed as the new U.S. Ambassador to the OSCE and prior to his departure for Vienna. We discussed a number of new ways Treasury Enforcement and other programs within Treasury could support his efforts and the work of OSCE and its membership in counter terrorism and counter terrorist financing. I am scheduled to meet again with Ambassador Minikes later this month to discuss additional ways to enhance cooperation and coordination.

#### OSCE Economic Forum

One area in which Treasury Enforcement can work directly and immediately with the OSCE is at its annual Economic Forum in Prague, scheduled for May 28 - 31, 2002. This year's conference topic is water management and transboundary issues; however, a special meeting on terrorist financing issues has been included in the agenda. I have authorized two officials from Treasury Enforcement to participate in OSCE's annual Economic Forum in Prague scheduled for May 28 - 31, 2002. They will join their colleagues from the State Department to support OSCE's efforts on counter terrorist financing.

The Economic Forum will provide an excellent opportunity to discuss international standards in the fight against money laundering and terrorist financing, including the role of FATF and its Eight Special Recommendations. National experts will participate to advise on ways to strengthen OSCE Participating States' capabilities in implementing these guidelines, especially the establishment of Foreign Intelligence Units (FIUs). The Forum also will provide the opportunity for bilateral and multilateral discussions on counter terrorist financing cooperative initiatives.

Another area in which the OSCE can be especially helpful is to encourage and assist other countries in developing legislation or setting up FIUs, especially in Central Asia and the Caucasus. A number of Central Asian states agree in principle with the need to adopt the FATF recommendations, but require advice or assistance in how to accomplish this objective or overcome technical (and in some cases, legal) obstacles to implementing them. The Participating States of the OSCE which have mechanisms in place for counter terrorist financing could share their expertise with those OSCE Participating States that require technical assistance.

#### International Law Enforcement Academy -- Budapest

Another area in which the Treasury Department and its Office of Enforcement can assist Participating States of the OSCE is in the provision of international training. Treasury's Federal Law Enforcement Training Center has conducted training programs in support of the U.S. Government's interest in international law enforcement activities since 1984.

FLETC was a founding partner in the Department of State's Antiterrorism Assistance Training Program, which has provided specialized training in topics such as seaport and aviation security to countries cooperating with the United States. Some of those programs have been conducted overseas and others at FLETC sites and other locations arranged by the Department of State in the U.S.

Typically, FLETC's international training has been a three-pronged effort: 1) assessment in conjunction with the foreign government of existing needs; 2) implementation of the training; and 3) follow-up validation of the training to measure effectiveness or address needed adjustments. FLETC also is a principal member agency of the group formed by the Department of State for its International Law and Democracy Program. FLETC supports this effort through the International Law Enforcement Academy (ILEA) operations in various regions of the world, including the ILEA in Budapest, Hungary for countries in that region, and through bilateral training programs.

Of special interest to the members of the Helsinki Commission, the ILEA in Budapest has provided International Banking and Money Laundering training to officials in Russia, Poland, Romania, Ukraine, Lithuania and Kazakhstan. Examples of other programs which have been provided include Human Dignity and Police Training, Health Care Fraud, Computer Investigations and Security and Under Cover Operations. FLETC, working with the State Department has assisted in numerous training needs assessments for newly emerging democracies throughout Eastern Europe.

I am pleased to report to the Helsinki Commission that I have requested FLETC to develop a Terrorist Financing Training Program in Europe and elsewhere. My goal is to be able to provide a three to five day training program on Terrorist Financing at the ILEAs in Budapest and Bangkok in the near future. When this program is implemented, it will be of immediate benefit to law enforcement officials in the OSCE region.

#### IV. Conclusion

In conclusion, the OSCE's Bucharest Plan of Action for Combating Terrorism, the Bishkek Declaration, and the upcoming Economic Forum represent three significant steps the OSCE has taken since September 11th to counter terrorism and terrorist financing. The Treasury Department's enhanced cooperation and coordination with the OSCE and its Participating States will result in a force multiplier in this global battle.

I thank the members of the Helsinki Commission for holding this hearing today and for your support of Treasury Enforcement. I look forward to answering any questions you may have.

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Notes:

1. Hawala is a type of alternative remittance system that is common in many parts of the world, including the Middle East and Far East.
2. A hawaladar is an entity that engages in hawala transactions.

3. Some individuals may have used Al-Barakaat as a legitimate means to transfer value between individuals in different countries without passing through the formal international banking system.

### 3. Counterterrorism Efforts and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe

Mark Wong, Deputy Coordinator for Counterterrorism  
Statement Before the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe  
Washington, DC  
May 8, 2002

I want to thank you for this opportunity to address the role of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) in the Global War on Terrorism.

The citizens of some 78 countries and territories lost their lives in the tragic events of September 11, but in many ways, every nation throughout the world was touched. The United States has fought the scourge of terrorism for many years, and since the 1980s we have seen an ever-increasing commitment by other countries to work with us in that fight. In a dramatic show of solidarity, virtually every nation on earth immediately and unconditionally condemned the events of September 11, resolved to prevent a recurrence, and began to act -- on every front -- to eradicate the threat of terrorism with a global reach.

The worldwide coalition against terrorism is using every available means to achieve this end. It is a multidimensional effort being conducted simultaneously around the world.

As President Bush said: "How will we fight and win this war? We will direct every resource at our command -- every means of diplomacy, every tool of intelligence, every instrument of law enforcement, every financial influence, and every necessary weapon of war -- to the disruption and to the defeat of the global terror network."

#### Diplomatic

Since September, the President has met with leaders from more than 50 nations, and Secretary Powell has met with numerous foreign ministers and other officials of our coalition partners. The State Department's Special Coordinator for Counterterrorism, Ambassador Frank Taylor, has met many foreign officials in Washington and continues to travel to every continent to help forge an effective, common policy to combat terrorism with a global reach. He could not be here today, in fact, because he is leading a Joint U.S. Pakistani Working Group on Counterterrorism. Diplomacy and international cooperation are the leading edges of every nation's homeland security. This is certainly true for the U.S. and, hence, our allies and partners are at the core of our long-term counterterrorism strategy. This is why we have engaged in intensive diplomatic and cooperative efforts to

establish coalitions to fight the terrorist menace around the globe. In the war on terror no nation, not even one as powerful as the United States, can succeed alone. We must have the maximum amount of international cooperation possible.

For those reasons, increased efforts in such specific areas as sharing terrorism information, tightening border controls, and suppressing terrorist financing have been initiated by numerous multilateral organizations, including the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), the G-7, the G-8, the European Union, the Organization of American States (OAS), the Asian Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC). Thanks to a membership that includes countries all the way from Portugal to Kyrgyzstan, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe plays an important role in this global effort. I can tell you that the degree of cooperation with our Coalition partners in Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia has far exceeded what we would have imagined prior to September 11.

The OSCE has helped coordinate the counterterrorism activities of its participating states. For example, at the December 3-4 OSCE Ministerial in Bucharest, the 55 participating States adopted an Action Plan on Combating Terrorism. The Action Plan endorses and is based on UNSCR 1373 and pledges all OSCE participating States to become parties to the 12 U.N. terrorism conventions and protocols by December 31, 2002. The states also pledged to take steps to prevent terrorist groups from operating on their territory, to share information on such groups with other participating states, and to take action to prevent and suppress the financing of terrorist organizations. The Plan tasked all OSCE bodies to prepare roadmaps with timetables and resource requirements for implementing their portions of the Action Plan.

Permit me to take a moment to comment on the importance of UNSCR 1373 in forming and energizing the coalition I have mentioned, and in working with the OSCE. This unique UN Security Council resolution makes responses by the member states of the U.N. mandatory and lays out a clear and specific set of actions that all states must take to improve their capabilities to counter the terrorists. It also requires states and international organizations to report to the Security Council on the ways that they are improving their capabilities, and it requests capable states to assist those who need help to implement it. Thus, it can be said that UNSCR 1373 is the glue that holds the international efforts against terrorism together. The OSCE has been one of the most energetic and cooperative in responding to this call of the Security Council. All but one of the OSCE member states -- Turkmenistan -- have made initial reports to the UN Counter Terrorism Committee on the steps they have taken to implement Resolution 1373.

Last December in Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan, the OSCE participating States endorsed an additional Program of Action at the Conference on Enhancing Security and Stability in Central Asia. While the Bishkek Program echoed many of the Bucharest recommendations, it added a pledge to take further action on the financial aspects of combating terrorism. In February, the OSCE Chairman in Office appointed former Danish Defense Minister and current MP Jan Troejborg as his Personal Representative for Combating Terrorism. Mr. Troejborg, who met recently with my boss, Ambassador

Taylor, brings a strong political commitment to advance the work of the OSCE in this area. The OSCE has approved the creation of a CT Unit in the OSCE Secretariat to bring focus day-to-day on implementing the Bucharest and Bishkek plans. The U.S. is also helping in this regard.

In addition, the U.S. and Russia have also jointly proposed the creation of a database where participating states can post requests for assistance or where OSCE institution's can post funding requests for CT-related programs so that other donors can make offers of assistance. Similar databases already exist for economic and human rights projects and have worked well in helping coordinate an extensive number of projects over the past several years.

The European Union has also done its share. Its support for the U.S. in the struggle against terrorism has been strong and sustained. The EU has publicly backed our targeted military actions in Afghanistan and has actively assisted in building the international coalition against terrorism. The EU has pledged that all member states will sign the UN Convention on the Suppression of Terrorist Financing by end October and ratify the 1996 Convention on Bombing by the end of the year. Since July the EU has frozen close to \$100 million in Afghan assets. The EU is moving to expand the scope of its Money-laundering Directive and its Directive on Insider Trading to block activities linked to terrorism by the end of the year.

#### Financial

Under Secretary Gurule has already spoken in detail about international efforts to get at terrorist financing. I would add that the OSCE is a vital forum for European regional efforts to implement UNSCR 1373, as well as to strengthen counterterrorism capabilities in general. It is the only institution in Europe with such a broad membership where we have a particularly strong voice. The OSCE remains essential in coordinating with the EU, COE, UN agencies, and bilateral donors to avoid overlap and ensure that programs meet identified priorities and are complementary. Moreover, the OSCE can also provide much needed expertise on technical issues, an increasingly important function given the limited number of experts in areas such as terrorist financing and the large number of countries that need and have requested assistance.

We will encourage and support OSCE activities to broaden implementation of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) 40 Recommendations and its 8 Special Recommendations on Terrorist Financing by OSCE participating States. Some of these states lack the expertise in this area and acknowledge the inability of their financial sectors to implement any changes quickly. Ideally, the counterterrorism unit in the OSCE Secretariat would work with OSCE field missions and outside experts to coordinate regional training for these States, and self-assessments, as recommended by the FATF. That is an initiative we will pursue actively.

#### Law Enforcement

Also important are the OSCE's efforts on police training and law enforcement. A Senior Police Advisor position has been established in the OSCE to oversee and coordinate ongoing OSCE police training activities, now focused on the Balkans. Police training, with considerable USG help, and border security are areas of demonstrated OSCE success. As sound policing is critical to any counterterrorism effort, the OSCE could expand its programs beyond the Balkans. The Bucharest Action Plan specifically targets border security, trafficking in persons, trafficking in drugs, money laundering and arms trafficking. We are giving strong support to the new Police Advisor's plans to enhance police training, particularly in the Balkans, Caucasus and Central Asia.

For our part, the State Department's Antiterrorism Assistance (ATA) program will continue to be an important part of our efforts to help improve the capability of civilian security forces in fighting terrorism while at the same time respecting human rights. In recent years, our counterterrorism office, which provides policy direction to the program, has given high priority to assistance for countries of the former Soviet Union, such as courses on crisis management and the executive seminar, aimed at senior members of government.

Finally, to complement police and other security force training and to strengthen a bedrock element of democracy, OSCE will continue to contribute to strengthening the capabilities of courts and lawyers, both prosecutors and defense attorneys. Emphasis would be on areas such as the use of evidence resulting from improved policing skills, trafficking, money laundering, and other crimes related to terrorism or support of terrorism. The program would also stress independence, of the judiciary and adequate protections for the accused.

Such efforts complement our own programs. We continue to encourage other countries to strengthen their counterterrorism laws and regulations and some already are doing so. To assist the process, the State Department, working with the Justice and Treasury Departments, is developing a series of seminars to give suggestions, to the legal officials of other countries. The first seminar is scheduled to begin June 3 with about half a dozen countries, mainly from Central Asia.

## Intelligence

International intelligence cooperation has dramatically improved in the wake of September 11. This cooperation is vital because gathering and sharing intelligence about terrorists, their movements, and their planned attacks is an absolute prerequisite in countering terrorism. Much of this sharing is done on a bilateral or regional basis. As you can understand, I cannot go into much detail about intelligence matters in an open hearing. However, suffice it to say, planned attacks have been prevented, and lives have been saved because of enhanced cooperation. Although good intelligence is rare and never fully adequate, the global coalition, particularly the key participating states of the OSCE, has demonstrated a resolve that makes it harder for terrorists to carry out their crimes. But this area requires continued and persistent effort.

## Military

The terrorist attacks of September 11 were an act of war against the United States and while the OSCE is not a military organization, many of its participating states have offered valuable, often unprecedented, levels of cooperation in Operation Enduring Freedom. Uzbekistan has provided overflight rights and critical cooperation in Operation Enduring Freedom. It has allowed the U.S. to base forces at the Karshi-Khanabad air force base, while Kyrgyzstan has allowed U.S. military to be stationed not far from its capital, Bishkek. There has lately been a lot of media attention on the commendable efforts of British forces in Afghanistan. But their contribution is far from unique. We have been heartened by Allied response thus far including the contributions to ISAF, and the combat forces deployed to Afghanistan and surrounding states.

## Conclusion

In the wake of the horror of September 11, the world has never been so focused on the threat of international terrorism or the absolute necessity of countering it using every available means. It will require time and continuous, relentless political will on the part of many people in many professions, in many countries. The Global War on Terrorism will be a long, hard-fought confrontation fought on many fronts, demanding contributions from all those who wish to rid the world of this blight. We will continue to work closely with the OSCE, the EU and others toward that objective. We also will continue to work with the Commission and look forward to its future contributions on this important issue.

Thank you. I would be happy to take your questions.

**Este dossier ha sido elaborado en mayo de 2002 por la:**  
*Embajada de EE.UU. de América*  
*Information Resource Center*  
Madrid, España